REGISTERED No. M 4345

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. IV FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1942 No. 8

A start has been made

General Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army (right), with General Sir H.R.L.G. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Middle East

★ A start has been made on what General Smuts has called the offensive. In this battle the Eighth Army and the Air Forces supporting it are one. In this I believe lies their great strength. I have always found in my long association with British troops that they will never let their leaders down

—GENERAL MONTGOMERY, *General Officer Commanding the Eighth Army, in an interview to Press correspondents at Cairo on Friday last (October 23)*

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Running Commentary

Stalingrad : Sprawling City Stands Like Prepared Fortress Bitter fighting is going on in Stalingrad, and the Russians are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The return of good weather has helped the Germans to launch another heavy assault on one of the factory forts of Stalingrad, and over 25,000 men, 100 planes and powerful tank forces are battling at the area. Under continual shelling and bombing, underground workshops are functioning, repairing guns and tanks, day and night. During the last few days, strong reinforcements have been shipped across the Volga by the Russians. Soviet troops have gained ground and improved their positions north-west of Stalingrad, and German reports emphasise that Marshal Timoshenko's attacks against the Panzer wall north-west of Stalingrad are increasing in violence. Berlin's spokesmen are saying that the capture of Stalingrad must not be expected within the next few days. After more than two months of heavy and continuous assault, the Germans have yet to capture the City of Stalin, which has been converted into a huge fortress. The astonishing thing is that when Stalingrad appeared to be almost within the German grasp, a campaign of rapid movement was halted and converted into a long-drawn-out siege, as though the sprawling industrial city, forty miles long, was by nature a prepared fortress like Gibralter.

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Astounding Feat : Clausewitz's Saying Comes True The prolongation of the defence of Stalingrad is one of the greatest and most astounding feats in the world's history. It demonstrates the truth of the saying of the great strategist, Clausewitz, that the final factor in any military engagement is the *Will*. Russians willed that the City named after their great leader should not fall into German hands, and so they found ways and means every time to repulse the German attacks. The tactical weakness of the Russian position lies in the fact that they are fighting with their backs to a river which is a mile wide and across which the bulk of their supplies and reinforcements must be ferried and their wounded evacuated. Smoke-screens and the fire of the Volga gunboats were hitherto keeping the pontoons and ferries going. But recent reports seem to show that they are now within range of German field-batteries on high ground overlooking

A Soldiers' Battle

"We all realise what a tough proposition we are up against in turning upon an enemy so well dug in and who so recently appeared to be marching victoriously on Cairo. But we also know that air co-operation has been on a scale which our soldiers have not previously experienced and that the Royal Navy has done exceptionally fine work in the Mediterranean, where submarines and bombers have taken a big toll of Axis supply ships. Above all, we know that the morale of the Eighth Army is very high. Once again it is a soldiers' battle."

—LORD CROFT,
Joint Parliamentary Secretary of War,
on October 28.

the river. The capture of ruined Stalingrad, according to some commentators, is of little more than prestige value, as the Volga supply route between Trans-Caucasia and Central Russia has already been closed. But this is a misconception. The Germans are desperately in need of the City for their winter quarters. They also require it as a protective bastion for their long and precarious line of communication, trailing through northern Caucasia to the Grozny and the mountain passes.

a million men, with tanks, aircraft guns and supplies in proportion. The Germans departed from their usual method of tackling one objective at a time, and committed the blunder of attempting simultaneously the capture of Stalingrad and the penetration of the Caucasus range. This gave Marshal Timoshenko his chance. His offensive against the German left flank was intended to relieve the pressure on the Stalingrad garrison. His drive has been slowed down, but not halted.

"Hey—you're dead!"

A recent news is that von Bock has been sacked by Hitler. (Reproduced from the "Daily Mirror" of September 21, 1942. The above cartoon was radiœd from London to Cairo and flown to India.)

Stalingrad and Caucasus : German Blunder and Timoshenko's Chance

Looking at Stalingrad from a general point of view, we find that Marshal Timoshenko has achieved outstanding successes in stemming the great offensive, which the Germans have attempted on the Russian front this year, and to which they devoted

Every day that Stalingrad's defenders can hold on is of the greatest value in assisting an offensive which, if it continues its momentum, will threaten the whole German position in the Don elbow. It would be unwise, however, to under estimate the strength of the Axis forces and expect Marshal Timoshenko to achieve a decisive break-in

behind the army massed in front of Stalingrad, but it must be recognized that Russian pressure against the German left flank all the way from Vorenezh to Stalingrad is steadily mounting, and *it is not impossible that the German invasion of the Caucasus may be defeated along the banks of the Don.* It is said that Hitler dismissed Von Bock because the German General wanted to follow up Stalingrad with a northward drive against Moscow, while Hitler wanted to switch on to the south —still hankering after the Persian and Iraqi oil fields. The Russian Command was faced with the task of preventing the Germans from doing either, and this it has done exceedingly well. Now both the German and Russian armies are fully extended in an all-out struggle for mastery.

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Stalingrad A Stalemate: Russian Victory of Great Importance The war in the Eastern front has reached the decisive stage. The Russian chance of holding Stalingrad has now greatly increased. The autumn rains have begun, and they are sufficient to turn the Steppe, which in the summer is one broad highway for mechanised transport, into a vast quagmire. The prospect of wintering outside the City is most unwelcome to German troops, for this region is much colder than the Ukraine, and the Germans have to face the bitter Siberian winds, the coldest winds in the world outside the Arctic regions.

The recent announcement by a German military spokesman that instead of infantry assaults on Stalingrad there would be systematic devastation with heavy artillery is a clear indication that the Germans want an excuse to have a breathing space rendered necessary by the terrible losses inflicted on them by the Russians. This breathing space seems to be a prelude to what the Germans hope will be the final assault. Now it appears that Stalingrad has become a stalemate. This amounts to a Russian victory of great importance.

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Field-Marshal Smuts' Trafalgar Day Address The Trafalgar Day address of Field-Marshal Smuts, South Africa's veteran Premier, was a unique event in Parliamentary annals. It was a unique event in the history of the British Empire as well. He is one of the last survivors of Britain's first World War Cabinet and he spoke in the presence of Britain's present war leader to a united meeting of both Houses of Parliament, which was presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, his own old chief and Britain's leader in the last World War. There is only one precedent for a statesman of his calibre addressing the British Parliament. It may be recalled that, on the eve of the war, President Lebrun addressed the Lords and the Commons in Westminster Hall. The place, the gathering, and the occasion lent a unique importance to the Field-Marshal's great speech. The speech and the occasion

A Front on which you can all fight.

"The National War Front, which is gaining so steadily in strength throughout India, is a front on which you can all fight. Scotch idle rumour and scorn the insidious and lying propaganda of the enemy. Build up a strong bulwark in your hearts of confidence and resolution. Take courage from the certainties which are before your eyes. We have been swimming against a strong current. But the tide is surely turning now. At one time we fought alone, but look now at the great peoples and armies of our Allies who are by our side: the people of the United States, of Russia, of China, and many others. Consider the mighty armaments which we are accumulating day by day and with which we shall soon outstrip and overwhelm the enemy. He is still strong and formidable, but he is becoming desperate and his days are numbered. His strength is the strength of ruthlessness, oppression, cruelty and treachery, but our strength is the strength of all free men and our cause is just. Hold on then grimly and with determination. Put every ounce of your strength of body and mind into a supreme effort and you will find that the day is not far distant when we with our Allies shall sweep forward like an irresistible flood, which will drown deep the forces of evil and wash the memory of their foulness for ever from the earth."

—H.E. THE VICEROY, *at Quetta, on October 22.*

emphasised the continuity of the present and the past, for a veteran of the old World War had come to the Allied counsels at a time when tremendous decisions were being taken. The Field-Marshal said that this war was really a continuation of the last war and that the intervening Armistice was a "period of feverish rest or unrest and dreams and delusions".

* * * *

Remarkable Career of a "Foremost Statesman of His Generation"

Mr. Lloyd George who presided, introduced the Field-Marshal as "one of the foremost statesmen of his generation", and said: "He has had his experiences of conducting this great war, and no one knows better than myself his value and his judgment on that occasion". That judgment has ripened as a result of experience in the years of war and in the years of peace. During the Boer War of 1899–1902 he won his spurs as a Boer guerilla leader. Then he joined General Botha, one of the signatories of the peace treaty, in the policy of responding by co-operation to the British Government's grant of self-government to the ex-Boer republics in 1907. In 1910 South Africa became a Dominion of the British Empire under the title of the Union of South Africa. In 1913 Smuts became the second man in General Botha's Ministry. In 1915 he conducted a campaign in German East Africa which left the German General Lettow Von Vorbeck, a hunted guerilla commander for the rest of the war. In June 1917 he joined Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet, and only retired when victory came with the Armistice. In September 1919 he became Prime Minister of South Africa on the death of General Botha, and held office for five years. Then he retired into private life and studied philosophy, like Lord Balfour. In 1932 the great depression called him back to General Hertzog's National Cabinet, where he remained till the outbreak of the present war. Then once again he stepped forward to save his country in the new world crisis, just as he did in the old.

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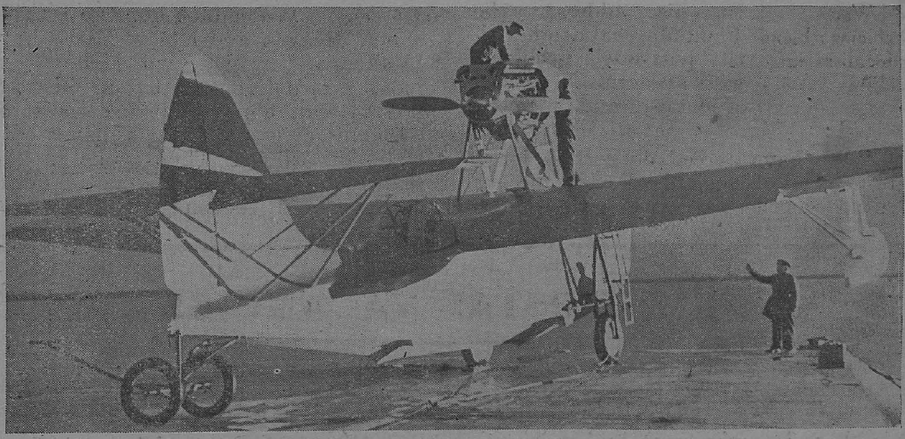
Stage Set for an Offensive: Smuts' Important Declaration

An elder statesman of the British Empire, Field-Marshal Smuts spoke to Britain and the world with unrivalled authority. "The fourth year of the war had now been reached" said Smuts. "The defensive phase had ended, and thestage was now set for an offensive. The Allies' resources had been mobilized on a large scale, while the enemy's were declining." This represents a formal declaration from the United Nations that the war is entering a new phase, and the declaration has in fact been put into practice by the new offensive launched in Egypt last week. One of the moving passages in his speech is that which proclaims this struggle to be one of the spirit. "It is a struggle of life and death, between the contending systems and ideologies which now divide mankind." "Which do you choose," he asked; "—the free spirit of man and the moral idealism which has shaped the values and ideals



The Russian Black Sea fleet—Preparing for an operational flight.

of our civilization, or this horrid substitute, this foul obsession now resuscitated from the underworld of the past ?" "Decency, sympathy and mercy are not words found in this new code". The Field-Marshal contrasted the Cross of Christ with the Crooked Cross and referred to Christian principles and Nazi *Kultur*. But this should not be understood as a narrowing of the outlook or excluding other religions and cultures. As he was addressing a Christian audience, he has spoken in that manner, but a perusal of his whole speech clearly shows that the principles to which he appealed were those which are universally acclaimed by all the major religions. A Nazi attack on these principles threatens the root of all the religions, and attempts to drag mankind back to the jungle.

* * * *

Post-War Problems : Blend of Idealism and Realism In his address the Field-Marshal dealt with the post-war problems with an admirable blend of idealism and realism. He said :

"We have agreed on certain large principles of social policy involving social security for the citizen in a matter which has lain at the roots of much social unrest and suffering in the past. Certain patent social and economic evils could be tackled on modest practical lines on an international scale almost at once."

Referring to the "United Nations, he said that it was a new conception much in advance of the old concept of the League of Nations. It was a fruitful conception, he said, on the basis of which the practical machinery for the functioning of an international order could be ordered.

Referring to the Atlantic Charter, he said that certain large principles of international policy in the social and economic sphere had been accepted and it marked a great step forward by laying the foundations of a world Magna Carta. His idea was "Justice and Fairplay or All." He said, "We cannot hope to establish a new Heaven and a new Earth in the bleak world which will follow this most destructive conflict in history", but we can hope to attack social and economic evils and bring about a better state of things. Thus spoke the true statesman who reminds one of Pericles and Asoka, Richelieu and Akbar.

ARMY POSTAL VACANCIES

Civilian recruits are being accepted for employment as havildars in Indian Army Postal Units for the duration of the war, with a likelihood of permanent appointments in the Posts and Telegraphs Department when victory has been won.

Recruits, who must be between the ages of 18 and 25 (in special cases 30), will be enrolled in the Indian General Service Corps. During a training period extending over three or four months they will receive the basic pay of a sepoy, plus a training period allowance of Rs. 29 per month. Candidates who undergo training as postmasters will have their training period allowance increased to Rs. 44 per month after the third month.

Immediately they have completed their training, recruits will fill vacancies in war establishments of Army Postal Units. They will be granted the war substantive rank of havildar, and will receive pay of rank, plus grade pay. Candidates filling the appointment of postmaster will receive grade pay at grade 1 rates. Clerks will be paid at grade 2 or grade 3 rates.

Minimum educational qualifications for employment in Army Postal Units will be matriculation, or any equivalent examination, but in exceptional circumstances these may be waived.

After discharge from the Army, personnel with one year's satisfactory service in the field will be eligible for permanent appointments in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Fifty per cent of the vacancies in this Department are being reserved for such personnel. The condition of one year's field service will be relaxed in the case of those who do not fulfil it due to an earlier end of the war.

Prospects of rising to Rs. 300 per month, with free rations, clothing and accommodation, exist for capable men, and fuller details may be obtained from any Technical Recruiting Officer.

The Eighth Army Strikes!

"*GOOD show, keep it up.*" This was a message sent by the Eighth Army to Allied bombers which carried out a terrific bombardment of the Axis ground forces on Monday last, within full sight of the Allied troops in the northern area of the battle-front in Egypt. This can well be a message from the freedom-loving world to the Eighth Army as a whole on their opening successes. The Eighth Army's vigorous assault in front of El Alamein is really an all-out attempt to smash the Axis positions. The operations which are of a massive character appear to be along the whole front. The Axis was expecting such an offensive, and this was evident by the increased air attacks on Malta and the attempts to rush reinforcements and supplies through at all costs.

The Offensive Starts

THE Allied offensive was launched on Friday night (October 23), in bright moonlight under cover of the greatest artillery barrage ever seen in North Africa. " A start has been made on what General Smuts has called the offensive," said General Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army, to pressmen before the launching of the attack. He observed that in this battle the Eighth Army and the Air Forces supporting it were one, and therein lay their great strength. The offensive which has behind it such strength is taking place almost on Egypt's front door, and it represents a great and mighty effort which will have consequences of a far-reaching character. For it will be a real trial of strength between the Allied and the Axis forces. The severity of the attack of the Eighth Army has already cracked the hard crust of the enemy's defences, and the gaps created are now being widened by steady and increased Allied pressure.

Reuter's Special Correspondent reports that a number of Italian and German prisoners were take[n] by the Eighth Army during its advance last week. Photo shows German prisoners captured by the Eighth Army a few months ago being lined up and marched away.

A Thrilling Feat

IT may be recalled that the Eighth Army did a magnificent job in halting Rommel's headlong offensive and regaining the initiative sometime ago. Its achievement in

turning at bay and pinning down the Axis forces in front of El Alamein after heavy defeat and long and exhausting retreat is one of the most thrilling feats of the war. A very ugly corner was turned at a time when defeat of the first magnitude appeared to be imminent. By clever counter-attacks, the Eighth Army prevented Rommel from putting through his favourite device of massing a numerically superior force at a given point and following it up with a swift enveloping movement. These counter-attacks inflicted the maximum punishment on the enemy's striking power. "Rarely or never," reported the *Times* Cairo Correspondent, "has any Army in the field taken such a beating from air as has been the lot of the Afrika Corps . . . the moral effect has been shattering." The Eighth Army was then suffering under serious disadvantage. The depressing effects of defeat and continuous retreat and a sense of impotence due to serious weakness in tanks might have deteriorated the *morale* of any army, but not of the Eighth Army. As against this, the Axis forces had the encouraging effect of successful advance and the exhilarating prospect of a dazzling victory and the hope of rest and refreshment in Alexandria and Cairo. Though desperately weak in tanks and depleted in field and anti-tank guns, the Eighth Army dug its toes in along the front of about 35 miles between the sea and the edge of the Quattera depression.

Race for Reinforcements

THE situation was thus one of deadly peril, and there was an hourly danger of a sudden enveloping movement by tank formations which Allied guns and tank units could not ward off. The Germans were dangerously close to the Nile Delta area, and the temptation on Rommel's side to rush the short last lap to Alexandria must be very great. But lack of reinforcements forced a lull on a situation fraught with dangerous possibilities. What was once mobile desert warfare became a battle of positions. This was only a temporary phase, and behind an apparently static front there was high pressure activity on both sides to build up full-scale striking power. Neither side was strong enough to undertake a great offensive, and the whole issue depended on who won the race for reinforcements. During his short stay in Egypt, Mr. Churchill told the troops, **"You have done magnificently. Plenty of stuff is coming."** And plenty of stuff came to start the new Battle for Egypt. Mr. Churchill told the Egyptians that Britain was "*determined to fight for Egypt and the Nile Valley as if it were the soil of England itself.*" And that fight is now on with the greatest vigour possible.

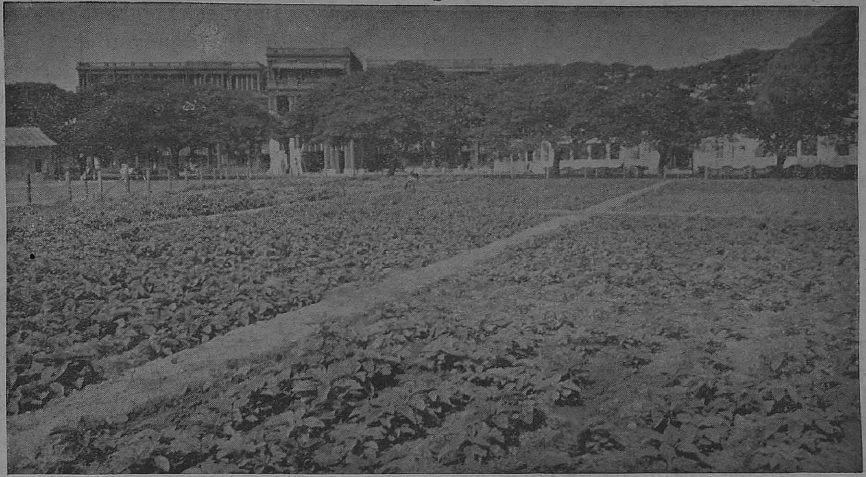
THE Battle for Egypt has been going on for the last two years. It was in June 1940 that Italy thought fit to enter the war and began to dream of a great African Empire. It was on September 15, 1940, that Italians began to advance across the Egyptian border. Marshal Graziani predicted September 18, 1940, as the date for his entry into Alexandria. Neither Graziani in September 1940 nor Rommel in September 1942 could achieve the feat of entry into Alexandria.

THE Eighth Army which was built up from scratch stands in the way. It is one of the most efficient fighting entities of this war and stands guard at a crucial theatre of the world—a theatre which is the southern hinge of the Russian army and the front-door to British East Africa and the Union of South Africa. It is holding apart the Axis powers in Europe from the Japanese in Asia.

Has a good hand

GENERAL MONTGOMERY has a good hand, and is playing it with courage and confidence. On him and his great army depends the future of the southern front of the Allies.

Grow More Food—His Excellency Sets An Example



Government House Gardens, Madras.

Why People Run Away

Lack of Familiarity With Danger

BY

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE S. WADSWORTH

HAVE you ever noticed what happens when an old woman is crossing the street and suddenly hears the horn of an approaching motor? She gives a start and then begins to run forward and, more often than not, she changes her mind and dodges back again, with the result that the driver of the car has to jam on all his brakes to prevent an accident. Of course if the woman stopped to think, she would realize that she only has to stand perfectly motionless, or better still, walk steadily forward, for the driver to avoid her with ease. But all of us have a natural tendency to run when scared. We call it the instinct of self-preservation, but too often it results in self-destruction.

Nowhere was this seen more clearly than in Belgium and Northern France in May 1940. Perhaps you have read some of those terrible books which described the flight of the refugees from those parts. They make grim reading, the more so because they are true. It was the same everywhere—long before the Germans were anywhere near a town, rumours started that the enemy was at hand. The whole population was seized with panic and this treacherous instinct of self-preservation led it to its doom. In their thousands they poured out on to the congested roads—cluttering them up with hand-carts and wheel-barrows and perambulators, laden with luggage. The roads were so jammed with panicky crowds and uncontrolled traffic that the troops moving up to the front could not advance, thus enabling the Germans to push forward with little resistance. If the hordes of refugees showed any signs of stopping, enemy planes swooped down with bombs and machine guns, butchering the helpless people and stirring up fresh panic. Families became separated in the confusion, and old folks and little children were left to die by the road side.

The irresistible westward flow of this great torrent of suffering humanity did more than anything else to hamper and demoralize the defending forces. But when the advancing forces of the enemy eventually caught up with the jam of refugees, they quickly cut a path through it with machine gun bullets—a method which the Allies could not contemplate. What the loss of civilian life was in those tragic weeks, none will ever know, but it must have been enormous. What is quite certain is that, if these millions had stayed quietly in the shelter of their homes, the vast majority of them would have been perfectly safe and the defending armies would have had a far better chance of arresting the German advance.

RUNNING AWAY— ARRANT FOLLY

Running away from an invasion is dangerous enough; but running away from an air raid is arrant folly. We now know that the very heavy casualties caused by the first Japanese raid on Rangoon were almost entirely due to the madness or ignorance of the people who streamed into the streets and tried to run away while the enemy planes were still overhead. The result was a death-roll which would have been almost entirely avoided if the people had had the sense to stay within the shelter of their houses. Did you see the figures of the casualties from air raids in England during the first three years of the war? When you think of the thousands and thousands of bombs which have been rained down indiscriminately upon the London area during this period, the figures of deaths due to enemy action were amazingly low. It is difficult to say what would be the percentage to total population, because there has been a good deal of evacuation of children and non-workers from the most vulnerable areas; but certainly the death-rate for the whole period cannot be more than a small fraction of one per cent. Compare this with what happens when cholera strikes an Indian village and often decimates the population in a few weeks. Yet people

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Greetings to Greece

"Outside their own country the armed forces of Greece—Navy, Army and Air Force, are now once again in the field, already testing their growing strength in the face of the enemy anxious for the day, not far off now, when they will be with you in avenging your present sufferings. The British people greet you in admiration and sympathy and in the firm confidence that the day of freedom will surely dawn."

—MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
the Prime Minister, in a message to the Greek people on October 28, the second anniversary of Mussolini's attack on Greece.

take cholera almost for granted but are prepared to run away in tens of thousands if half a dozen bombs are dropped in the neighbourhood. It is not that the people of this country have less courage than the citizens of London.

COURAGE OF AN INDIAN VILLAGER

The courage of the Indian villager in a cholera epidemic is sometimes remarkable. I shall always remember an incident which happened in Malabar, where a prisoner was being taken by road in the custody of a constable to stand his trial before the magistrate. They had about fifteen miles to walk and when they had got about half way, the constable was suddenly taken ill with cholera. A fine chance for the prisoner to escape, you will say. Not a bit of it. What that poor criminal did was to put the constable on his back, vomiting and purging as he was, and carry him several miles to the nearest town, where a doctor saved the man's life. I have heard a few braver or nobler acts than that and I am glad to say that it was rewarded. No, it is not lack of courage that makes people run away from bombs. It is lack of familiarity with the danger. I hope that the occasion will not arise, but I have little doubt that if air-raids on Madras became frequent, the people of this city would get used to them and would carry on their daily tasks with an imperturbability not much inferior to that which has earned for the citizens of London the admiration of the world.

We all have the feeling that the United Nations are getting the upper hand in the air, both in the east and in the west. We do not know what the future may bring forth, but we have reason to think that a serious attack on our coast is far less likely now than it was a few months ago and that, if it did come, we are much more prepared to meet it. But this is a war in which the unexpected has been almost the rule. It would be very foolish of us to bank on the belief that the danger to our coast-line is past and to be unprepared for what may happen if we are wrong. Suppose the unexpected happens and there is a recrudescence of attacks on the Madras coast. What is the duty of us ordinary citizens who are not engaged in A.R.P. or other defence duties? I venture to think that it can be summarized in two words—**stay put.**

AFTER THE FIRST AIR RAID

Don't start rushing about looking for a safer place. Get into the nearest building or trench, and stay there. If our fighters go out to engage the enemy, don't run into the middle of the street to see the fun—the chances are that, if you do, something unpleasant may drop on you. Above all when the first raid is over, don't dash to the railway station with all your family and belongings and clamour wildly for a ticket to the other end of India. To do this is to let your instinct for self-preservation get the better of your common sense, just like the old woman who dances about in front of an oncoming motor car. If enemy planes are about, railways and roads are places to avoid and probably your own house is as safe as anywhere else, especially if it has a shelter trench handy. Moreover we have all got a duty in this matter. Not only ought we to resolve to do nothing to spread panic, we ought also to make up our minds to do nothing which will in any way impede the defence of our country. Nothing helps the enemy more than the disorganization of our communications. A mad stampede for railways and roads impedes the movement of the defence forces and may be fatal to their success.

We who live in South India have, in the past, been so far removed from the dangers of war that we have grown up unfamiliar with warlike men and warlike things. Many of us have been brought up to regard sepoys and soldiers as dangerous animals like tigers and lions, to be avoided by peaceable folk. Now most of us have grown more familiar with the sight of the Indian sepoy and the British soldier and we are beginning to recognize him for what he is—an ordinary decent fellow made of the same stuff as ourselves and sent here for our defence. Those of you who have mixed much with the soldiery will know that most of them have wives and children at home whom they are missing dreadfully, they are suffering constantly from home sickness and respond gladly to any little bit of friendliness they may receive from the strangers they have come to defend. We can do much to make the lot of our defenders easier. We may not all be able to entertain them in our homes, but we can at least show them courtesy and friendliness whenever we meet them. Let not our political views blind us to the fact that these

FROM BRITAIN: WINTER CLOTHING FOR RUSSIANS

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BIG SHIPLOADS of warm winter clothing for Russians will soon be dispatched from Britain, reports the *Daily Herald.* Garments of all kinds—some of them specially prepared for the Russian climate—will be included in the consignments

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LAST year Britain sent to Russia more than 500,000 blankets and more than 400,000 woollen garments. The supplies Britain is about to send will be substantially greater

men, whether they be Indian or British, are strangers in a strange land, sent here for our protection. Surely they should be treated as honoured guests. They are not concerned with policies or parties. They have left their homes to fight the forces of evil and are prepared to undergo dangers and hardships in the common cause, which is our cause just as much as theirs. Let us therefore greet them as friends, whatever their community.

THREE SOLDIERS AND A DOCTOR

I was much cheered by an incident which happened in Madras a few weeks ago. Three soldiers were wandering late one night along the Poonamallee High Road, having missed the last train back to their camp and not knowing where to go or what to do. An Indian doctor returning from a professional visit, saw them, thought they had lost their way and asked them if he could help. They told him of their plight and he took them into his house, gave them a bed for the night and a cup of coffee in the morning and set them on their way with a feeling of friendliness towards India and Indians which no amount of lecturing could have given them. I venture to think that this hospitable doctor did more for the cause of Indian freedom than those who preach the pernicious doctrine of national hatred.

True nationalism is love of one's own country, not hatred of other people. It is the duty of all lovers of India to be jealous of India's good name and to do nothing which will hamper her defence. If the time of trial comes and we are once again threatened by hostile action, let the defence of our country, not the safety of our own skins, be our first concern. Let us avoid panic which reduces men to the level of the beasts and generally results in the direst peril. If bombs come, let us remember that it is our duty to our country to remain calm, to set a good example to others and to avoid any action which will hamper the movements of those who are defending us. I earnestly hope that the occasion will not arise, but if it does and if you hear the bombs falling and the machine guns rattling, keep calm, take shelter and stay put.

—*A recent broadcast talk from A.I.R., Madras.*

Stalingrad will not fall

"Stalingrad will not fall. The Grozny oilfields will remain in Russian hands. The Germans will not get the Baku oil region this winter."

—ADMIRAL STANDLEY,
U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, in an interview, on October 28, at Washington.

A Sizzle in the Frying Pan

Jap Admirals' Visit to Ankara

BY

LEONARD KIRSCHEN

REAR-ADMIRAL Nomura and Vice-Admiral Abe recently visited Turkey. They came and went with no more noise than a sizzle in the frying pan. For one day they were seen feeding their emaciated stomachs in Ankara's most famous restaurant Karpic and the next day they were sunning their newly acquired paunches on the terrace of the German-infested Parc Hotel in Istanbul. Then they disappeared as noiselessly as they had come.

It is hardly likely that these famous Admirals had come to Turkey only to tuck in a good meal which I am sure they had been badly in need of, seeing that Nomura is naval attache in Berlin and Abe fills the same place in Rome. Their trip to Turkey seems to have been an extension of a Cook's tour to the Balkans including Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade and Athens.

The Japanese investors in the Axis company, already doomed to certain bankruptcy, have lately been asked by their already weakened partners to place some more capital in the rotten firm. It was whispered all over Europe at the beginning of this year that the Japanese were going to attack Russia in the late summer and it had been thought possible that the initial attack on Stalingrad on July 18 would coincide with a Japanese attack on Russia. This would have helped Von Bock a good deal and might have diverted to the Far East—if not the men—at least a substantial quantity of Russian war material and 'planes. The Japs, however, did not attack.

CAUTIOUS BUSINESSMEN

The Japs disappeared from the Bay of Bengal too. The famous Jap air-carriers which had at one time been having what seemed a field day all on their own have had to ingurgitate some of the bitter medicine handed them at the battle of the Midway and Solomon islands, especially in the Coral sea battle. In China too it seems that the Jap household gods are about to turn their faces away and the China incident is just beginning for the Japs to develop into something really worth calling an incident.

All this, however, does not seem to impress the European partners of the Tripartite Pact. Everyone is extremely keen in saving his own skin and even if Berlin and Rome have already had plenty of time to digest the news from the Far East, it seems to the strategists in both capitals that the fate of the whole bankrupt going tripartite firm hangs on the willingness of the Japs to do a little more, just a tiny weeny little bit more until winter is over and Mussolini has time to polish his several million bayonets and Hitler time to sew the buttons on the several million new greatcoats.

But the Japs are extremely cautious business men. They have their fingers in one or two pies amongst the most important of which is greater Asia. They would be rather unwilling to risk one venture for another uncertain one and as good business men they have sent their men to investigate in Europe what their partners are doing and whether it is indeed a sound proposition to make fresh investments in a firm that has already swallowed a good deal more capital than had at first been estimated. This is the real significance of the recent Jap visit to Turkey and Ankara.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

It has always been the acknowledged policy of the Japs to visit and entertain cordial relations with all the countries bordering Russia on the West. Thus the Japanese have always entertained the most cordial relations with Poland and Rumania. It will be remembered that ex-King Carol, when Crown Prince, visited Japan. The Japs have always hoped that when they would attack Russia some day the other peoples would give them a helping hand. Now it so happened that Russia was attacked by the others and the Japs feel that it is their duty now to be at least so honest and go from time to time and shake these people by the hand and tell them what honourable gentlemen they all are. But there is just one honourable gentleman who does not seem at all inclined to go and blunt a spear-head for the Tenno and that is the Turk. So the two Admirals came to Turkey in order to see why the Turk is neutral.

They must have found here a totally different atmosphere. Turkey is to-day the only country where one can get an impartial perspective of all the happenings in the world. If the Japanese diplomats and soldiers posted in the European capitals find it difficult to obtain information about what is going on in the world there is certainly no difficulty of informing oneself of the truth in Turkey. Therefore, the Japs came to Ankara to take a breath of fresh air and find things out for themselves, which they most probably did.

TURKEY'S FIRM ATTITUDE

In Turkey the Jap sailors certainly learned the truth. But there is just one more reason for their presence here. Since the expulsion of the Jap diplomats from Iran the Axis have found it extremely difficult to spy in the Middle East and especially in the Caucasus. The Japanese Legation in Teheran would inform the Axis partners immediately of the slightest development in Iran and Iraq and were days ahead with the news. It was sometimes uncanny the way Radio Berlin broadcast the day's happenings in Teheran. Now all this has collapsed overnight. If the rainy season ceases and the Japs will try another attack on India they must know beforehand what the conditions in this part of the world really are if they want to join hands with the Germans over the Gulf of Persia. The Axis information service has broken down completely and the Japs were here to try and see what can be done about it. There is, however, precious little chance that the Turks will allow their territory to be used as a sort of universal key-hole. A few high-spirited Vichy French and Italian adventurers have already paid a high price for trying to use Turkey as a convenient look-out or suitable spot to foment trouble in neighbouring countries.

ISSUE LIES IN EUROPE

Officially the Jap visitors had no contact with the Turkish Government. Even if they have had informal contact with Turkish sailors and soldiers they must have noticed how the latter were reserved. It was certainly not lost on the two visitors that the Turks do not attach much importance to the issue in the Pacific and that they consider the Japs as nothing more than potential nuisance makers. It is clear to the Turkish people and that they have expressed best in the Press that the issue lies in Europe and not in the Pacific. The Japs departed as noiselessly as they had come and the Turkish people have not even noticed their presence.

More Refugees from Burma likely

Steps are well in hand to meet the situation which may arise if there is a further influx of refugees from Burma into India after the monsoon. It is impossible to estimate how many more evacuees from Burma are likely to come into India during the next few months, or indeed whether any more evacuees will arrive at all, but the authorities feel that they should be prepared for all eventualities.

An Uneasy Partner

Siam, the Enigma of Asia

BY

F. WHITTINGHAM-JONES

SIAM to-day is the enigma of Asia. Sir Josiah Crosby, formerly British Minister at Bangkok, who has been repatriated, will doubtless have some revelations to make on the situation there. To what extent has Siam identified herself with Japan's " New Order " in Asia? That is the crucial question.

Reading between the lines of the meagre trickle of news which has reached the outside world during the past nine months, I find significant and growing indications that Siam is an uneasy partner in the " New Order " and indeed only participates under duress.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS

Japan's intentions are apparent from her creation of " Ministry of Greater East Asia " on September 1. That Ministry is to provide political machinery for the largest-scale adventure in militarism that the world has seen. It will control all matters concerning Japanese residents in " Greater East Asia, " all companies doing business there, and the development of natural resources such as mines, and it will protect Japanese trade. Japanese embassies and legations (and presumably, all consulates) in " Greater East Asia " will be merged in the new Ministry.

In short, at a single stroke Japan creates a vast system of extra-territorial rights for her own nationals and proclaims colonial status for all occupied territories, the pretence of whose pledged " independence " is thereby abandoned. If Japanese ambassadors are to be controlled by the Colonial Office instead of by the Foreign Office, it means that they will become civil servants rather than diplomats. From Manchukuo to New Guinea, from Nanking to Rangoon, politics, economics, trade and culture will fall more and more under the direct control of Tokyo.

FEELING THE PINCH.

Siam is already feeling the pinch of " Co-Prosperity." There is increasing shortage of food, though not yet to the point of starvation. Labour troubles are acute, and all goods are scarce. Rationing is foreshadowed. First it will be tried out on matches. Experience gained from the control of matches will be applied to bring other commodities under control.

It is evident, from the much-advertised lack of sugar and petroleum in Siam, that Japan is unable to bring these articles up from Java. Lack of shipping has killed Siam's export trade in tin, rubber and rice, on which the prosperity of the country depends.

Popular discontent was manifested by riots in Bangkok last June. The " ten-year plan " to promote " Co-Prosperity for Thailand " launched by the puppet Government in that month gives small promise of alleviating the stringency. " Revolutionary plans " are said to have been formulated to bring about " self-sufficiency " in several selected industries—tin, fuel, matches, meat and canning, vegetable and dairy production.

A MIRAGE

Meat, canning and dairy products are of little importance, and Siam may continue to make her own matches and produce more vegetables, but the prospect of attaining profit-yielding industrial " self-sufficiency " implied (though not promised) by Japan is a mirage. Siam has no heavy industries, and always had to import her metals, metal manufactures, machinery and engineering plant and tools. Large quantities came from Europe, Britain and America; now Japan is the sole supplier. As Japan cannot produce enough of such things to cover her own needs in wartime, there can be none for Siam, and the " plan " makes no attempt to supply the deficiency.

Then, too, it would take a long time before skilled labour on any scale could be provided. A new labour code introduced on August 14 " to increase industrial output and food supply " imposes compulsory service on every male, under 50 except priests and students. The main purpose of the decree is obviously to augment food supply.

ALL TRADE LOST

Yet present conditions leave Siam with no alternative but to become " self-sufficient " even at starvation level. Total disappearance of international trade and shipping in that part of the world has thrown her wholly upon her own resources. " Co-Prosperity " in practice means just that—loss of all external trade except that enforced by Japan, who gives little or nothing in return. So little does Japan care for the prosperity of her subject States that Siam is threatened with a compulsory change-over of production from rice to cotton; and cotton, when produced, is to go to Japan. In July the puppet Government urged the population to grow more vegetables " as a country which cannot nourish itself always runs a risk of famine in wartime." Although the vegetable position was difficult before the war, it has steadily deteriorated since.

WORK OR PERISH

On the tenth anniversary of the Revolution in June, Premier Luuang Pibul Songgram issued a warning against rumour-mongering "which might produce evil effects should important articles become scarce," adding that this state of affairs "could be improved only by thrift and increased production at home." On August 26 Bangkok Radio warned the people: "The truth is that Thailand cannot get goods from abroad any more. We must make things we cannot get, or we will have to do without them and die a slow and certain death from starvation."

war when Bangkok's exposed situation was considered against the possibility of "enemy invasion." At that time the motive was purely strategic. Now Japan revives the proposal for the purpose of loosening the Government's hold on the country and breaking the influence of the large Chinese population in Bangkok which constitutes a formidable source of trouble. Tokyo, however, would still keep the banking and commercial centre at Bangkok, for she would more easily dominate that with the Siamese Government safely out of the way. It is rumoured also that Japan contemplates leasing Bangkok harbour.

GENERAL WAVELL ON BURMA SOIL.—General Wavell recently inspected forward positions on the north-east frontier. During this visit he crossed the Burma border. A High Burmese Chief greets General Wavell on his arrival.

This was followed on September 3 by a further appeal to the public "not to be extravagant and not to buy anything unless it was urgently needed."

Thus "self-sufficiency" means that Siam must stew in her own juice, with the prospect of relapsing into a poverty-stricken peasant economy which will give the Japanese imperialists greater scope for interference later on.

PROJECTED CHANGES

Even now Japan is projecting such changes as the removal of Siam's capital from Bangkok to Saraburi, a small town in the hills 124 miles to the north-east. There was talk of moving the seat of government before the

STEP BY STEP

Since the signing of a treaty of alliance between Siam and Japan on December 21, 1941, the re-orientation of Siam's policy has been pronounced in foreign affairs. As the next step, on January 27 she duly declared war on Britain and America. Then came recognition of the Wang Ching-wei regime in China and the claim that that recognition "completed the encirclement of Chungking."

Japan was always anxious to repudiate "colonial" aspirations. "Planned collaboration between Thailand and Japan does not mean that Japan will consider Thailand as a colony," said the Japanese spokesman in

Bangkok recently. "Japan does not want to repeat the mistakes of the British."

Not that the British ever did interfere in the internal affairs of Siam. In the old days we enjoyed certain treaty rights accorded to us by successive Siamese Governments, but the last vestige of extra-territorial rights disappeared with the signing of an Anglo-Siamese Treaty in 1937 when Siam achieved complete fiscal and financial autonomy.

FREE SIAMESE

Although the Siamese at home are unable to express their real feelings at this moment, the true mind of the people may be gauged from the fact that, whereas all Siamese in Britain and America were given an opportunity of being repatriated, only 18 in America and 15 in Britain availed themselves of the offer. The rest refused, and almost all able-bodied men have enlisted for the fighting services. Led by Mr. Mani Sanasen in Britain and Mr. Seni Pranoi in America, free Siamese in both countries are endeavouring to win official recognition and so throw their full weight into the Allied cause.

Down the centuries Siam has had little contact with Japan until in recent years students began to go to study in Tokyo partly because it was cheaper—though admittedly it was second rate—and partly because of travel difficulties in Europe at war. Japanese occupation of the country has intensified the hostility of the Siamese masses, and it seems unlikely that "Co-Prosperity"—even if it looked at all like prosperity—will ever command allegiance any more than it will fulfil the anxious ambitions of Japan.

—*The Daily Telegraph.*

CHINESE TRAINING IN INDIA

There is a training camp somewhere in India for Chinese soldiers, who are getting ready to fight their way back to their country through Burma. They are being trained under United States officers with arms and equipment such as their comrades fighting in China are clamouring for.

Guns used by these Chinese are among the latest American weapons, constructed after fifteen years' study. The Chinese are the first non-Americans to handle them and are taking to them with the greatest enthusiasm and thoroughness. The firing ranges and training grounds cover many hundred acres ringed by jungle-covered hills, which reverberate all day to the rattle of artillery and small arms.

Colonel Fredrick McCabe from Los Angeles is in charge of the infantry training and is Camp Commandant. Colonel George W. Sliney from San Francisco is in charge of the field artillery training section.

Two Epic Defences

NOT just by an accident do Malta and Stalingrad stand side by side in headlines each day, writes the *Daily Express*.

We see the deathless city and the indomitable island as two nodal points in one vast strategic battleline—one battle wherein the Germans are on the offensive in two directions. Both these places must be neutralized before the Germans can develop their main design which is to join up Marshal Rommel threatening the Nile with Kempff menacing Caucasia, our supply line to Russia and our own oilfields in Persia.

The Malta assault, regardless of losses, continues day and night. It cost the Axis over 1,000 airplanes and well over a hundred in the latest campaign. Our forces like the defenders of Stalingrad are outnumbered but they are far ahead in the kill. Yet the enemy comes on asking for more punishment and is getting it.

Why is this? What is afoot? You may be sure that the enemy are seeking cover for their African convoys. But their ferocity seems to mean even more. Malta was reinforced heavily by a battered convoy that got through with men, planes, fuel and ammunition. The Germans seem mighty eager to destroy or put out of use all the cargo borne by that armada.

"I heard it from a man who was actually there"

Was he? Are you certain?

Don't pass on idle rumours.

They cause uncertainty, unhappiness and loss.

They are started by the enemy

who rely on gullible people to pass them on.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Air War over Mediterranean

◆

A heavy bomber war is developing over the Mediterranean, writes the *Daily Herald* air correspondent :

Soon the 4-engined bomber will be the most powerful air weapon of the United Nations in the Middle East as it is in this country.

empty gliders back to Crete. But tanks and other heavy material had to come by sea.

Hence the 10 days of intense raiding was designed to keep the Malta defenders too busy to attack Axis convoys. Such raids would have been more effective a year ago when Malta was regarded more as a bomber than as a fighter base and the island's main defenders were A.-A. guns.

Now Malta is the Mediterranean's advanced fighter base just as we have our advanced fighter bases in the south of this island while big bomber bases are farther away from the continent.

GENERAL ALEXANDER VISITS INDIAN TROOPS.—General Alexander recently inspected Indian troops at an Indian Reinforcement Camp. Here he is seen talking to three Indian soldiers, who recently escaped from a Nazi Prisoner of War Camp in Libya.

Allied heavy bomber forces based on Egypt are being increased as fast as is possible. It is now recognized that every 4-engined bomber sent to Egypt makes the job of maintaining supplies for Rommel's army more difficult.

Malta's great Spitfire battle, directed by Air Vice-Marshal Keth Park fits into the pattern of this new air war. During his last limited offensive in Egypt, Rommel lost heavily in tanks. They had to be replaced. Troops could come by air. The Junkers-52 air transports, attacked by our long range fighters the other day may have been towing

Malta has Spitfires, long range fighters and torpedo bombers. Long range fighters can attack the enemy's bombers over their bases in Sicily, torpedo bombers can attack any ships that come within reasonable distance of the island, Spitfires can keep island secure as base for light naval forces. And the Axis supplies which slip past Malta can be attacked in the harbour and supply dumps in Libya by our 4-engined bombers based on Egypt. That is the Mediterranean air picture. Our success in the land battle depends on how far our 4-engined bombers can destroy Rommel's supplies at long range.

Importance of the Air-Raid Warden

Public's Guide, Philosopher and Friend

By WING-COMMANDER T. J. HODSELL, *Inspector-General of Civil Defence in Britain*

THE original charter of the Wardens Ser- stated, among other vice in Great Britain, things, that warden should be 'the guide, philosopher, and friend of the civil population.' How right was this idea, and how well the wardens have achieved it, experience has fully shown. I am not exaggerating when I say that the Wardens Service has been one of the biggest factors in helping us to defeat the blitzkreig against the civil population.

To realize the value of the wardens it is important to understand the nature of total war as conceived by Germany, Italy and Japan. Total war means just what its name implies; war in which everyone is personally and physically involved. And, as has been truly said, under these conditions the civil population becomes the base of the triangle of which the Armed Forces are the apex and production the sides. Knock away the base and the whole structure comes tumbling to the ground. This base can be attacked and destroyed in a number of ways. But here we are only concerned with bombing.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY MORALE

We realize that part of Hitler's strategy would be an attempt to destroy the morale of the civil population by bombing attack both by day and by night; and that if this action succeeded all would be lost. Therefore we set about creating an organization of the citizens themselves to help defeat this strategy.

Bombing is an unpleasant form of entertainment for anyone; but especially for ordinary civilians who have received no military training, and who are, of course, under no form of discipline. We have got our police forces. But we realize that, with all the will in the world, they could not be in more than three places at once. And so we decided that we must have as well, a force of wardens to cover every street and village in the country who, because they were trained, would know what to do, and would by their bearing and steady action inspire the civil population with confidence.

They would also provide a most valuable link between the civil population and the Civil Defence organization, and indeed, between the Government and the civil population.

ACCURATE AND SWIFT REPORTING

To be a leader of the population in his area is, therefore, one of the warden's most important jobs. But there is another and equally important job—the reporting of damage caused by bombing of all kinds. In fact, on accurate and swift reporting depends the working of the whole Civil Defence machine. And I would like to say something about it.

Directly a warden hears or sees bombs falling in his sector he must listen for the explosion and watch where the bomb or bombs strike. If he hears the bomb fall with no explosion following then he will realize at once that it is a time bomb. Whatever happens he must go at once to the scene, discover what has happened; whether there are casualties, whether there are people trapped, whether fire, gas, water or electricity mains are damaged. Then he must make an immediate report—we call it an express report—giving minimum details, to the Report or Control Centre.

The officer in charge wants to know what services are urgently required—rescue, first-aid, and so on. The warden's report should give just this information so that help can be got to the scene with the least delay. If there is fire then the warden reports direct to the nearest fire station in order to save time.

It is probable that there will be more than one warden available at the scene of damage, and as soon as the express report is got away one of them will make a more detailed reconnaissance with the object of sending a second and fuller report for the information of Control, while the rest will do all they can to help with casualties—rescuing trapped people, putting out fires—until the mobile services (that is, the rescue squads, fire-fighters, and first-aid parties) arrive.

So the first thing is to report, the second to render immediate aid. And don't forget that if the raid is heavy and the mobile services are fully extended, the saving of life and property may depend on the warden. And so we train our wardens also in first-aid and the principles of rescue work and give them some first-aid equipment. We also, of course, teach them how to tackle incendiary bombs. In other words, a warden must be trained to turn his hand skilfully to any work that the immediate situation may demand.

WARDEN MUST KNOW HIS SECTOR

Now, while this training is important, there is a complementary part to it, no less vital, if a warden is to give his best service. That is knowledge of his sector. It must be a real and detailed knowledge—where everyone lives; where people shelter; the position of

fire hydrants, telephones, gas mains, water mains, the nearest first-aid post, rescue depot, and so on. It is information that may make all the difference in handling the situation in the confusion, dust, and possibly darkness where a bomb has fallen. This information takes time to collect and to know, and the really good warden will carry it in his head. We encourage all wardens' posts to have a plan, on a largish scale, of the area their post covers prominently displayed. It is very useful and is always there for study. But that study must be made on the ground in daylight and in darkness.

Now I expect you will understand why it is so essential for the warden to have the confidence of the public. They must help him in his task and be ready to give him any reasonable information he wants. They won't do it unless they trust him. If they go away for the week-end they should tell the warden; if they have friends to stay, the warden should know. His information about his sector must not only be thorough but it must be up-to-date and kept up-to-date every day. Lives may depend on the accuracy of the warden's knowledge.

The wardens should also be able to help and advise the public about shelters, where is the best place in their house to take cover, and other things concerning their personal protection.

We make the wardens take an important part in the training of the fire guards and the public in how to put out incendiary bombs and deal with small fires. Again you will see how important it is that wardens should be well trained in all their different duties. We go on this principle: a warden may meet with fire, high-explosive damage, and gas and, therefore, must know just what to do in all circumstances. And he must keep a cool head.

Wardens must know how to look after themselves too. They must be exposed to risks, as to do their job they must be out during the raid. But it is most important to avoid unnecessary casualties among them.

WOMEN MAKE JUST AS GOOD WARDENS AS MEN

I have spoken of wardens and it may have been inferred that I was talking only about men. But I should like to emphasize that women make just as good wardens as men—sometimes better. And there are obviously some jobs which women alone can do successfully. We have many women in the wardens service, some of them holding positions of great responsibility. I know one, and she is not unique, who has several hundred wardens working under her. And they would follow her anywhere. As for the public she looks after, they have told me that so long as she is about and they know she is there they don't mind what happens. Could you have a finer tribute?

And that is just what you want—the public to feel that because the wardens are there helping and encouraging with a cheery word, everything is all right. That is the spirit that has helped us to stick out the raids. That is the spirit that breaks the Blitz. And that is what the wardens have managed to achieve.

CAN'T HAVE TOO MUCH PRACTICE

So may I leave this thought with you. The wardens can't know too much about the area of which they are in charge; they can't have too much practice, especially in sending messages and in summing up a situation quickly and accurately. Message-writing and sending sounds easy. But it is not quite the same thing to do it under ordinary conditions and to do it with bombs bursting and fires raging. That is where practice tells, and practice means instinctively doing the right thing however difficult the position. And also all wardens must be prepared to act on their own responsibility. We do not normally let them call out services direct. But if communications go, they may have to do it and we do not want them to be afraid to act on their own.

I have told you a little about the importance of wardens. I believe there may be a future for this organization of gallant men and women after the war. But in the meantime if they are and remain the guides, philosophers, and friends of the civil population they are making their contribution to our ultimate victory in no uncertain way.—(*Broadcast in the B.B.C.'s North American Service.*)

The caged beast.

There was, and is, no outlet for the caged beast in the west. Desperately he tries to force an outlet in the east, but the brave and indomitable Russians hold him in check.

—SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR,
Air Minister, in a speech in London on October 27.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following casualties which occurred on various dates :—

No. 141.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Missing, believed Prisoners of War.

I.A.O.C.

O/73897	Sep. Dvr.	Perumal.
O/73252	Sep. Dvr.	Prakasam, P.
O/73265	Sep. Dvr.	Shanthappa.
O/73248	P/A/L/Nk.	Soosaynathen.
MR/895637	Sep. Dvr. / P/A/L/Nk.	Subbiah Pillai.
O/32322	Ftr. III Sep.	Swamy, Jones William.
O/73262	Sep. Dvr.	Vedanayagam.
O/73249	Sep. Dvr.	Yessuratnam.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 141.

KILLED	12
WOUNDED	109
MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED ..	1
MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONERS OF WAR.	189
PRISONERS OF WAR ..	2

No. 142.

I.O.Rs. and NON-COMBATANTS.

Missing, believed Prisoners of War.

Indian Artillery.

F/536	W/Wine III.	Chinnappan.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THE LIST No. 142.

KILLED	13
WOUNDED	107
PRISONERS OF WAR	14

No. 143.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Previously reported "Prisoners of War"—Now reported "Killed."

Madras S. & M.

16915	Nk.	Muthu.
17023	L/Nk.	Seetharamma Reddy.

Missing, believed killed.

Indian Signal Corps.

O/5349	M/Waiter.	Darmalingam.
A/4257	Sgn.	Vedakannu, A.

Died of Wounds.

I.A.O.C.

O/72493	Sep. Dvr.	Vellasamy.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 143.

KILLED	76
WOUNDED	201
MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED ..	8

No. 144.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Killed.

Madras S. & M.

62756	Spr.	Narayanasami.

Wounded.

Indian Signal Corps.

A/8119	Sgn.	Marimuthu, N.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 144.

KILLED	33
WOUNDED	15
MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED ..	2
MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONERS OF WAR.	27
REJOINED	2

No. 145.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Missing.

R.I.A.S.C.

Subedar.	Rusi.	K. Satha.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now reported "Wounded."

Indian Signal Corps.

15059	Signm.	Jai Ram Naidu.

Missing, believed Prisoners of War.

R.I.A.S.C.

0/78833	Sep.	Doraiswami, K.
0/78832	Sep.	Venkateswarulu, N.

I.G.S.C.

GSF/8075	M/Wtr. III.	Jumman.
GSF/9803	Ck. III.	Mogan.
GSF/3864	Swpr.	Ramchander.

Died.

Madras S. & M.

63504	Spr.	Joseph.
17423	P/A/Nk.	Pidi Reddi.
67998	Spr.	Subbarayan.

Indian Engineers.

43971	Pnr.	Goinda Reddy.
43860	Pnr.	Sellappa.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT/986147	Sep.	Govinda Raja.
SR/173421	Sep.	Hari Har.

Died—*cont.*

R.I.A.S.C.—cont.

MT/957574	Sep.	Palani Appan.
50775	Dvr.	Ralla.
MT/984995	Sep.	Sankaran Nair, P. V.
MT/984974	L/Nk.	Venkanne.

Indian Hospital Corps.

41059	N/Sep.	Jagan Nath.

I.G.S.C.

GSF/27056	Ck. Mess.	Anthony, S.

Aux. Pioneer Corps.

117022	Lab.	Kandasami.
43611	Pioneer.	Kannappan.
261063	Lab.	Mathu.
255525	Lab.	Raja Ram.
255450	Lab.	Vithoba Narayan.

I.S.F.—Alwar Infantry.

1707	Sep.	Kanhiya.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 145.

KILLED	1
WOUNDED	52
PRISONERS OF WAR	84
DIED	83
REJOINED	4

No. 147.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Wounded.

Indian Signal Corps.

A/8832	Sigmn.	Murugesan.
A/8811	Sigmn.	Narayanan, V.

Died.

6th Cochin Lab. Coy. (I.S.F.).

43	Lab.	Anthony.
1	Lab.	Ayappan
6	Lab.	John.
7/8	Lab.	Kuchu Raman.
	Lab.	Papu.
35	Lab.	Parmu.
10/14	Lab.	Vasu.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 147.

KILLED	2
WOUNDED	16
MISSING BELIEVED PRISONERS OF WAR.	3
PRISONERS OF WAR	69
DIED	27

No. 148.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Missing.

Indian Artillery.

15455	Sig.	Gangadharan.
B/638	Sig.	Kumaran Nair, C.
15425	Sig.	Radha Kishan.
15397	Sig.	Sanjeeva Rao.
15580	Sig.	Subharao.

Died.

No. 5, Travancore Labour Force (I.S.F.).

3909	Rank not given.	Sardar S. Raghavan.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 148.

KILLED	15
WOUNDED	24
MISSING BELIEVED KILLED	56
MISSING BELIEVED PRISONERS OF WAR.	2
REJOINED	20
DIED	12

No. 150.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Missing Believed Prisoners of War.

I.A.O.C.

O/74597	P/A/L/Nk. Dvr.	Angappa Naidu.
O/74581	Sep. Dvr.	Gnona Pragasam, C.
O/74520	Sep. Dvr.	Krishnaswamy, V.
MT/949278	L/Nk/Dvr.	Malappa.
MT/949569	Sep. Dvr.	Malappa.
O/74604	Sep. Dvr.	Narayanan Nair.
O/103231	Sep. Ftr.	Ram Dass.
O/72741	Sep. Dvr.	Sundara Raman.

Died.

Indian Signal Corps.

A/5667	Sigmn.	Kundunni Nair, P. K.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED WITH THIS LIST No. 150.

MISSING BELIEVED WAR PRISONERS.	215
DIED	2
MISSING	1
REJOINED UNITS	1
MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED	10

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

24th Oct.—Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in England.

25th Oct.—A few enemy aircraft crossed the Channel and dropped bombs at several points.

Addressing a South African audience in London, Field-Marshal Smuts said: "The time for striking out is come."

26th Oct.—Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, addressing a Civil Defence Workers Conference in London gave warning of a possible gas attack on Britain.

27th Oct.—An air raid alert was sounded in London. Two enemy bombers were shot down over Britain.

* * * *

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

26th Oct.—Another United States destroyer named **Daly** was launched.

27th Oct.—Mr. Joseph Grew, former United States Ambassador said: "The Japanese work well under orders—they are disciplined. They will not bend. They will fight until they can do it no longer."

* * * *

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

24th Oct.—In the course of a Press interview, Maulvi Mutabir Hussain Chowdhury, Minister for Civil Defence, Assam, said that any Japanese attempt to invade India was bound to fail.

It was revealed that a powerful British battle squadron was operating in the Indian Ocean and off the east coast of Africa.

25th Oct.—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs at Prome and an enemy-occupied village in Akyab.

26th Oct.—A Japanese plane over Assam was intercepted near Digboi by an American fighter.

27th Oct.—Japanese aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Chittagong and some aerodromes in north-east Assam.

28th Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked Japanese objectives in the Akyab area.

30th Oct.—American planes raided Lashio. Japanese aircraft again attacked aerodrome in north-east India.

Seeing the dawn.

As a result of over five years of dogged resistance, China is beginning to see the dawn of victory.

—GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK, *in a speech in Chungking, on October 27.*

Never again.

We will use our combined strength to help the world as a whole so that we may not live through periods such as this again.

—Mrs. ROOSEVELT, *in a speech at a London luncheon party given in her honour on October 27.*

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

24th Oct.—The Royal Air Force heavily bombed Genoa. The Italian naval base was damaged. Turin also was raided.

Aerodromes in Crete were bombed.

25th Oct.—Genoa was bombed again by the Royal Air Force.

Vichy air force was mopped up in Madagascar.

The Eighth Army opened an offensive in the Western Desert. Mersa Matrub was bombarded.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed over Malta.

26th Oct.—Five Italian supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force raided Milan and bombed important arms works.

Allied troops penetrated the main Axis line in Egypt.

27th Oct.—German and Italian prisoners, 1,450 in number, were taken. The Allied air force proved its supremacy in the Western Desert.

28th Oct.—Axis ships in Tobruk were destroyed. Allied troops enlarged their area of occupation.

29th Oct.—A big tank battle was fought. Thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Lord Croft, Joint Parliamentary Secretary of War, described the offensive in Egypt as a "battle of great moment."

Three Axis transports and one barque carrying reinforcements to Libya were burnt at the Greek port of Navarino.

30th Oct.—An Axis tanker was sunk in the Mediterranean.

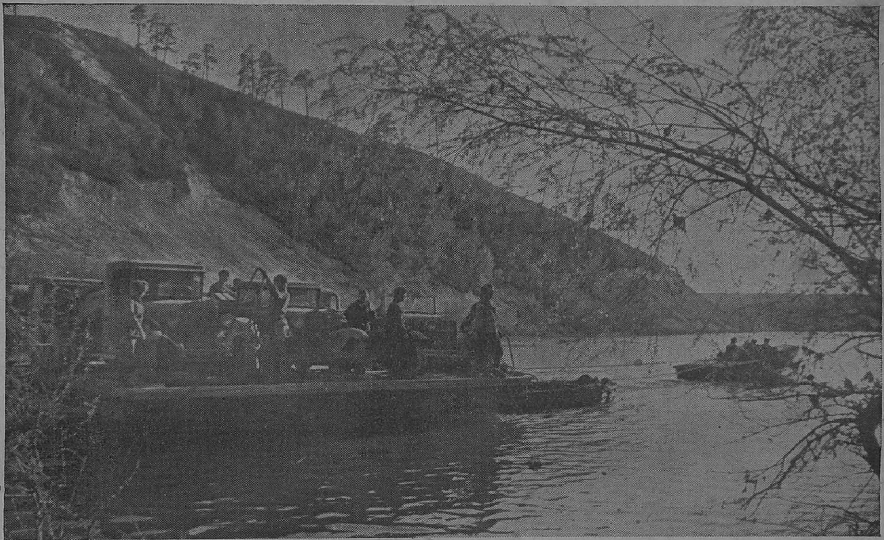
An enemy counter-attack was beaten off.

losses in the past 15 days were 30,000 men killed and 500 tanks and several hundred planes lost.

29th Oct.—German drive to Tuapse was repelled. The Russians gave some ground in the north of the city. The position was described as critical for both sides.

Admiral Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, in a press statement at Washington, said: "Stalingrad will not fall. The Grozny oil fields will remain in Russian hands. The Germans will not get the Baku oil region this winter."

30th Oct.—The Red Army withdrew near Nalchite. The Nazis attacks were repulsed in Stalingrad and the Russians captured a village south of the City.



Russia : the Southern front.—Photo shows pontonier unit crossing the river N in close proximity to the front. Under the fire of enemy airforce the pontoniers transport arms, ammunition, fuel and food to their unit.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

24th Oct.—The Germans were held at Stalingrad. Enemy wedge in Mozdok area was wiped out. Fighting still raged on the outskirts of the City.

25th Oct.—There was fierce fighting in Novorossisk. The Nazis were bogged at Stalingrad.

26th Oct.—The Russians launched violent attacks north-west of Stalingrad. German attacks were repelled at Novorossisk.

27th Oct.—The Nazis attacked in factory area in Stalingrad. German advance on Tuapse was held.

28th Oct.—Fierce fighting raged in the northern factory belt of Stalingrad. The Germans were flung back in one sector. Nazi

A QUICKER VICTORY

"There is a possibility of a clear victory for the democracies coming more quickly than we dare hope today, coming so quickly that the essential forms of democracy may yet remain unchanged. In that victory we may be sure China will have a great share in peace, as well."

—PEARL BUCK, *in a Boston broadcast on October 25.*

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

25th Oct.—There were air raid warnings at Berne and Geneva.

* * * *

SHIPPING

26th Oct.—Two United States merchantmen were torpedoed in north Atlantic.

* * * *

VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

24th Oct.—An air raid warning was sounded in Vichy.

German authorities in Paris announced that the German occupation army would use force unless French workers left for Germany.

25th Oct.—Two air raid alerts were sounded in Vichy.

27th Oct.—Eighteen more Czechs were executed in Prague.

28th Oct.—German troops occupied the whole railway line from Oslo to the Swedish frontier.

29th Oct.—German shipbuilding yards at Flensburg near the Danish border were raided. Objectives in Holland and Belgium also were bombed. One merchantman was set on fire.

* * * *

THE FAR EAST

24th Oct.—United States bombers strafed enemy positions in Owen Stanley area.

Allied air forces raided north China.

25th Oct.—Ten Japanese ships were damaged and four believed sunk in Rabaul.

Japanese forces were repulsed near Paotou.

26th Oct.—Twelve Japanese planes raided Darwin. The Allies were seven miles from Kokoda.

Allied aircraft bombed Hong Kong.

Japanese assaults on Kinhwa were repelled by the Chinese.

27th Oct.—Hong Kong was again raided and the power station was destroyed.

American airmen damaged five Japanese warships and destroyed 21 planes. Rabaul was raided.

28th Oct.—The Japanese launched a major offensive in the Solomons. Two Japanese aircraft carriers and one light cruiser were damaged. A United States destroyer was lost and a carrier crippled.

29th Oct.—In the naval action south-west Pacific, two Japanese warships were sunk and at least three damaged. Enemy land attacks in Guadalcanar were repulsed.

Hong Kong was raided again.

30th Oct.—Allied aircraft bombed shipping in Rabaul. The Chinese aircraft raided south Shansi and extensive damage was done to the Japanese airfield at Yungcheng.

THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

IMMEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels — by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF WAR PUBLICITY, " VICTORY HOUSE ", MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.